ALLY YORK HEREALD, PRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864.

### NEW YORK HERALD.

CEAS MIN

JAMES GORDON BENNETS. SDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. - Bet. Danosto. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- AMERICANS WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. -FRA Dravoto-Turica

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. - ALADDIN NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- POLICE Bry-BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CHERRY AND FAIR
STAR-GOLD FIRAD-SENT TO FORT LAPATETE SERVANT.
LEGALY.

BEGADWAY THEATRE, 485 Broadway .- OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME. BARNUM'S MUSEUM. Broadway.—Two Giarts, Two DWARTS. ALBINOS, WHAT IS 11, &C., at all hours. MAR-MARIN AT ANY PRICE—SECRETS OF STATE—At 3 and 756 P. N.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN

AMERICAN THEATRE. No. 444 Broadway. -- BALLETS PANTONINES, BUELESQUES, &C. -- SMITHS & BROWNE. SALLE DIABOLIQUE. 585 Broadway.-Rosent HELLES CLINTON HALL-MYSTREIOUS PRENOMENA. HOLMAN'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 720 Broadway.

HEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. HOOLET'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - Breiopial

New York, Friday, June 10, 1864.

### THE SITUATION.

No active operations in the Army of the Potomac ar officially appounced since the affairs of Sunday. Our cor respondents in the field, however, furnish our readers by telegraph-with their accustomed vigilance-with all the details transpiring in the different army corps. Although no general action has taken place, heavy skirmishing is going on all the time, and earthworks are being thrown up on both sides on the line of the Chickshominy.

The two lines of the armies, near White House, are within one hundred pards of each other, carefully shell tored by their respective breastworks. On Tuesday two divisions of the Fifth corps attempted to get possession of a bridge on the Chickahominy, but found the enem; posted there in great strength. They succeeded in driv ing them across the bridge, but were not able to hold possession of it. General Grant is putting beavy guns and mortars into position to commence siege operations

There is no news from General Butler's army indicating any hostile movement for a week or more. The de fences erected by our engineers on the James river are described as finished specimens of impregnable earthworks, rendering Butler's position perfectly safe from attacks either by Lee or Beauregard.

The rebel guerillas, under John Morgan, appear to be running riot in Kentucky. They now hold undisputed possession of Paris, Georgetown, Cynthiana (where they burned a warehouse) and Williamstown-the latter place on the Lexington pike, within thirty miles of Cincinnati A force of cavalry, seven hundred strong, entered Paris on Wednesday without resistance. The rebels occupy the railroad near Lexington. They are also reported to be between Crab Orchard and Stamford.

The gunboat Water Witch was captured by a feet of four robel gunboats from Fort McAllister, on the Ossibay Sound, Ga., on the 3d inst. The officers and crew made a bold resistance, but in vain. They were overpowered

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate vesterday a bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce granting the right of way across he continent, and a quarter section of land to every fifteen miles of wire erected, to aid Mr. P. McD. Collins with Europe via Behring Straits and Siberia. The bill to establish certain military and post roads Michigan was passed. Mr. Davis made an effort to introduce some peace resolutions, objections to which being made, the Chair decided they were not is order. The former gentleman appealed from the de o sion, but it was sustained, and the resolutions were not entertained. A messee was received from the House asking for another committee or conference on the Diplo-matic and Consular Appropriation bill, which was accessed to, and the committee was appointed. The to regulate commercial intercourse between the loyal States and the States in rebellion was considered for some time; but no vote on it was reached It is intended to be supplementary to acts already passed to regulate this matter, and provides for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and the preventlor of frauds in connection therewith, in States declared it insurrection. The bill amendatory of the Enrolment a was then taken up, and its consideration occupied the remainder of the session. Amendments were adopted authorizing the deafting of men for one year's service and carrying over to subsequent drafts credits for any men furnished by a district but a vote on th amendment repealing the three hundred dollars commu tation clause was not reached, and the Senate adjourned

In the House of Representatives a bill providing for the construction of a railroad between New York and Washington, and to constitute the same a military and postal road, was reported by the select committee t whom the subject had been referred. The Bankrupt bill was taken up, and upon coming to a vote it was remade to reconsider the vote, and the subject may therefore, be called up at any time, and possibly the bill may yet pass. The Senate regulating the foreign and coasting trade on the northeastern and portnwestern frontier, and the bill to insure the more cortain enforcement of the law regulating the carrying of passengers by the Califor nia steamships, were passed; also the bill providing that goods, trunks, carpethags, baggage, &c , intended for transportation beyond the limits of the country, be sealed, &c., the same as in Europe, and for the in-crease of revenue inspectors to sixty in number, to be stationed mainly on the Canada frontier. The House after some debate, adopted the Senate joint resolution for the relief of E. F. and Samuel A. Wood, for damage puffered by them in the loss of Oregon war debt bonds t the amount of some seven thousand dollars, by the destruction of the steamship Golden Gate. The resolution authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue dupli cate bonds. The House then adjourned

without completing sciton on the bill.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Another terrible steamboat disaster occured on Wedheaday night on the Hudson river. The new steamboar Berkshire was burned to the water's edge, and it is feared that thirty or forty lives were lost by drowning or burn ing. Full particulars will be found in another part of the

The committee appointed by the National Union Conwestion to inform President Lincoln of his renomination waited upon him at the White House yesterday. Ex-Governor Lennison, of Ohio, Provident of the Convention and chairman of the committee, announced the object of their visit is a brief speech, to which Mr. Lincoln replied, eaying, "I know no reason to doubt that I shall accept mination tendered, and yet perhaps I should not declare definitely before reading and considering what is called the platform."

The Board of Education held a special meeting yester day of interest and importance. The committee appointed to investigate the charges of corruption against the local board of the Fourth ward reported the result of the labors. From this it appeared that there was a "Ring" among the officers of the ward which taxed all teache from fifty to six hundred dollars for their appointments and, tention, kept them constantly in terror of losing their situations. The report also showed a general sys top of corruption in all educational matters of the bases; kind. The report recommended the removal from office maniestoner Pelix Murphy, several of the loca officers of the ward and others. After some opposition from Mr. Murphy, the report was quantimously adopted. the mand of Councelmen held no meeting yesterday | by two or three pirates, and our proud flag | We defy contradiction.

afternoon, in consequence of a querum not being present.

President Hayes adjourned the Board till Menday.

The Central Union Club of Brooklya held a public neeting last evening, at their beadquarters, to retify the nominations of Lincoln and Johnson. Spee by Mr. S. M. Griswold, Judge Pettis, of Pennsy vania, and General Carry, of Ohio. A meeting was hele outside, which was addressed by W. H. Burieigh and

The great billiard match for the champio \$1,000, between Dadley Kavanagh and William Gold thwait, came off last evening at the Hippotheatron, and resulted in favor of Kavanagh. The game was an excelient one throughout, and afforded the spectators the greatest treat in the way of billiards that was over with nessed perhaps. The score at the close stood—Kayanagh A meeting in aid of the Union refugees and whit

people of the South within the Union lines was held yesterday evening at the Cooper Institute—Mr. Wm. A. Boothe presiding. Elequent addresses were delivered to a pretty numerous audience by the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, and Mr. Wm. W. Buddington. The proceed ing were opened and closed with prayer. In the case of ex-Governor Price, of New Jersey

against S. P. Dewey, Erasmus D. Keyes and Edward ott, which has been on trial in the Supreme Court, be ore Judge Fester, for the last sixteen days, the jury yes terday brought in a verdict of \$129,000 damages against Messrs. Keyes and Scott, and a verdict for the defend

ant in the case of Mr. Dewey.

William H. Plummer received a verdict yesterday is the Superior Court against Emanuel Engle, of 116 Chambers street, in consequence of injuries received on the 31 of October last by falling through defendant's hoistway, which had been carelessly left open. The plaintiff broke his foot, and was compelled to go on crutches for two weeks after receiving the injury. The anges were laid at \$5,000; but the jury thought \$500 would fully compensate the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at that amount accordingly.

In the case of Cooper against Anderson, where the plain tiff seeks to obtain an injunction against the defendant, re straining him from botler making, on the ground that his shop is a nuisance on account of the loud hammering going on, Judge Cardozo yesterday decided to postpon the further hearing of the matter until the appeal previous suit in the Marine Court was determined. The verdict in this case was looked forward to with a good deal of interest by machinists and boiler makers in this city and Brooklyn, whose business will be influenced in a greater or less degree by the result of the trial.

It was supposed that Recorder Roffman would senter Edward Hunter, who was convicted of murder in the se cond degree in the General Sessions, some time this week but as Mr. Clinton, counsel for the prisoner is preparing a bill of exceptions, the final disposition of the case was postponed till next Monday.

The stock market was quite strong yesterday, and s general advance in prices took place; but the transactions were small. Gold opened at 195, and was manipu lated up to 198%, but closed at 197. Government securities were firm, and in demand, at better quotations There was no change in the money market.

The commercial situation remained without marked change yesterday, though the rise in gold had the effect most articles; but in some commodities a fair trade was consummated, generally on the basis of some advance in orices. Petroleum was firmer, in sympathy with gold but prices were irregular. Cotton was excited and higher on 'Change. Flour and wheat were active, and prices of the former advanced 10c. a 20c., and the latter 2c 3c. in sympathy with the improvement in gold. Corn and outs were without decided change, though prices of the former favored the buyer. Provisions were mode rately active and firm, except pork, which was dull and were dull and depressed. Groceries were rather quiet and values somewhat unsettled by the rise in gold.

#### The Great Question-Shall Lincoln Be Re-elected?

The question of the re-election of President Lincoln is the most important issue presented to a democratic people during the present century. It is an issue which is to decide whether or not the people have sufficient intelligence to preserve their own rights and liberties from the encroachments of ignorant and despotic rulers. This issue has been determined in the negative by the history of past republics. Now it is to be reargued, and a final decision rendered by the citizens of this country, the last and the greatest of democratic governments.

We do not object to Mr. Lincoln because he was once a railsplitter, nor because his associate nominee was once a tailor, as one of our ridiculous and silly contemporaries did yesterday. We know that some of the greatest men in the world have risen from a low origin, and vided it be honest, is no bar to his future advancement. But we object to Mr. Lincoln because he has been tried and found wanting, and because his re-election would in all probability seal the fate of republican institutions. We concede everything that is true in regard to his personal character, his good intentions and his honesty, so far as pecuplary matters are concerned. But a man's personal character does not excuse his official misdeeds; a man's good intentions do not remove the effects of his blunders and his follies and a man's honesty in regard to money matters is no offset to his dishonesty in regard to nearly everything else. Such weak palliations of Mr. Lincoln's conduct, therefore, do not weigh with us , and ought not to weigh with the people.

President Lincoln has protracted this war for four years, when he could have ended it in one-He has committed the criminal error of allowing questions of political expediency to interfere with his management of military affairs-He has removed generals for party reasons when such removals gave great advantages to the rebels. He has issued proclamations with the same motives, when his better judgment, as expressed in private conversations, disapproved of his official acts. He has surrounded himself with a Cabinet notorious for incapacity and containing some of the most imbecile men in the country, as an example of whom we may instance Gideon Welles. He has retained this Cabinet in defiance of the universal remonstrance of the people, and in spite of the criminal blunders his Secretaries have committed. He has permitted political squabbles to so disorganize and distract his Cabinet that no Cabinet councils have been held for weeks at a time during this great crisis of the country, thus leaving bimself, practically, dictator, and each Secretary at liberty to blunder unchecked in his own department. He has outraged the liberty of the citizen and of the press. He has arrested thousands of loyal Americans, and incarcerated them in dungeons, without warrant, judicial procedure or reasonable cause for so doing He has instituted the forms of martial law in loyal cities of the North, without proclaiming it and without the slightest pretext for enforcing it. He has truckled to England and to France, thus soiling the national honor almost irretrievably. Upon these grounds we shall oppose bis re-election.

By the acts which we have just enumerated and by many more of the same odious stamp, President Lincoln has unnecessarily prolonged the war and strengthened the rebel cause at bome and abroad. He has allowed thousands of brave men to be slaughtered in vain. He has squandered millions of the public money uselessly, diverting it from its proper channels to enrich corrupt satellites and favorites. He has disastrously disarranged the finances of the country, through his Secretary of the Treasury. He has seen our commerce swept from the seas thus terribly dishonored, without an effort to prevent it. He has robbed our people of the protection bitherto afforded by that grand formula, "I am an American citizen." word, he has combined imbecility with despotism, afflicting us with almost all the evils of an unlimited monarchy without giving us any of the compensating advantages. In all this his intentions may have been good; but we must judge the tree by its fruits. Besides this, the fact that he has accepted the renomination of a convention of officeholders and contractors, carefully packed at his instance to secure this very end, argues but little for the purity of his motives. Setting aside motives, however, we only ask a candid consideration of Mr. Lincoln's acts. If the people approve these acts they will have the opportunity of endersing them in November. If not, they cannot conscientiously vote for Lincoln. Whether they have the intelligence to decide rightly, and the independence to register that decision at the polls, is the issue of the day; and upon that depends the future of this great

From Washington down to Jackson our

Presidents were men who had been taught statesmanship and the most devoted patriotism n the school of the Revolution. With Van Buren-a politician from this State-came into power a class of mere political Presidents. Through Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan, these political Presidents have been growing small by degrees and-not beautifully, but-disgracefully less, until Abraham Lincoln, who is the smallest and most incapable of them all, now occupies the place of Washington. But, while the administrations of such Presidents as Pierce and Buchanan were distinguished only by imbecility and incapacity. Lincoln has added despotic tendencies to these bad characteristics. As no smaller candidate than Lincoln could be discovered, the politicians have again chosen this Presidential pigmy as their nominee. Now it remains to be seen whether the people will ratify that choice, or whether they will declare that our government has sunk quite far enough and must be again elevated to its former grandeur. It is a sad thing for a republic when its highest representative office degenerates to the level of its most petty politicians; but it is a sadder thing to find a people so degenerate as to again select an official who has proven himself grossly incompetent. We do not hesitate to assert, therefore, that the approaching election will be a critical test of the capacity of our cirizens to govern themselves. If they unite upon some pure, honorable and able candidate-and especially upon some of those generals, like Grant, McClellan, Sherman, Hancock, Thomas and others, who have shown signal ability, true patriotism and practical statesmanship upon the battle field-they will vindicate their title to the freedom bequeathed them by their fathers, and prove to the world that Americans can rise superior to the prejudices of party when politicians seek to use party ties and partisan power to enslave their constituents.

THE EFFECT PRODUCED IN EUROPE BY GRANT'S CAMPAIGN.—The French and English journalr are sadly bothered by General Grant's splendic campaign in Virginia. The London papers undertake to prove that even should Richmond be captured by the Union forces the result would be trivial, and that as far as conquering the South is concerned it would be null. The journals in question, however, dwell too much upon the matter, lay too much stress upon it, not to convince the unprejudiced that they fear exactly the reverse, and fully understand that should Richmond fall and Lee be defeated the rebellion would be crushed and the cause of the Union be triumphant. One thing is noticeable: from very shame these London journals are forced to render homage to ing determination of General Grant and the bravery of the troops under his command. The French official organ, the Moniteur, has evidently received orders from the Emperor Napoleon to make less of the cause of Davis and his misguided followers, and hence we find that journal, contrary to the course it has pursued since the first breaking out of the rebellion, taking an impartial view of the battles in Virginia, and avowing that the cause of the North seems likely to triumph. There can be no doubt that Napoleon will entirely discard the rebels should Richmond fall into our hands and Lee be defeated. Add the capture of Atlanta by Sherman, and the cause of the confederacy would be lost forever in the estimation of the French government. The English government, although boping for the success of Davis, has never believed in it. Their actions prove this; and should the traitor's forces be once more defeated John Bull will ignore the rebel confederacy,

A DANGEROUS QUARREL.-A very serious quarrel has occurred between the Commissioners of Emigration on the one part and the Commissioners of Charity on the other. It is in reference to the poor emigrants arriving here afflicted with the smallpox and other infectious diseases. If this quarrel continue between these two commissions—the head of one being Gulian C. Verplanck, and the head of the other Simeon Draper-it will lead to great danger to the health of the city. Why does not the Board of Health act in its corporate capacity, with the aid of the Police Commissioners, and take charge of this matter? Why does not the Board take charge of these poer and diseased emigrants, and place them where they will be harmless to the health of the city and of benefit to themselves? And, by the way, talking of the health of the city, what is the Board of Health doing about the fat boiling establishments in Eleventh avenue? From these pest places pestilence is bred, and the Board will not have performed its duty if it do not have these langerous nuisances promptly abated.

ASTOUNDING NEWSPAPER LYING .- Aminadab Sleek, of the Journal of Commerce, who is the greatest saint of the nineteenth century, tells the following terrible falsebood in his paper vesterday:-

The Journal of Commerce is the largest daily newspape in America, and its issues for the year cover more white paper by a great many acres in measurement than the i-sues of any other newspaper office on this continent.

Let us give the facts. The daily circulation of Aminadab Sleek's paper is five or six thousand. The daily circulation of the New York HERALD, according to a sworn statement handed to Mayor Gunther the other day, is over one hundred thousand. We pay for paper four hundred thousand dollars a year. On these facts alone the measurement of the issues of the Journal of Commerce is only about onetwentieth of that of the New York HERALD.

General Meade has been compelled to make an example, in the Army of the Potomac, of one of those unfortunately constituted correspondents who cannot appreciate the position that a correspondent necessarily holds in an army, and who have an ambition to regulate other people's business to the neglect of their own. The correspondent was Mr. Cropsey, of the Philadelphia Inquirer. We commend General Meade's act in this respect as one worthy of imitation by other generals. If generals would punish the correspondents whom they catch in any delinquencies, and not treasure up such delinquencies to give them expression in general orders, aimed at all members of the press, they would act more justly. Even General Meade's act would have been more just if he had placarded, with the delinquent the name of his paper, and not accredited him to "the press," which reprobates all such acts as made this punishment necessary.

We have no news of active operations of any importance from the Army of the Potoms or from Sherman's army; nor have we yet received from General Hunter's department the news of his victory at Mount Crawford.

The news of General Hunter's victory came to us through rebel sources. Doubtless our own accounts of the fight will show the victory to have been a much more important one than it has hitherto appeared to be. General Hunter was able to move forward to Staunton and thence towards Charlottesville immediately after it; and in all probability the rebels reported as holding the mountains near Waynesboro did not hold them long. We anticipate the most cheering news from General Hunter's department.

Lincoln Up for Re-Election. Mr. Lincoln is now fairly presented to the country for its decision. He stands as the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, on the platform of that Convention, and commended to the people by the windy harangues of the Convention's very empty orators. But neither the ten times falsified platform of the Convention nor the speeches of its members are what the people have to notice and reflect upon in regard to this nomination. What they have to notice are the three terrible years that the country has already gone through under the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln-three years of war, in which the country has endured every misery that the President's incapacity, in a military, naval and financial point of view, could plunge it into. This is what the people have to consider; and what they have to decide is simply whether or not they wish to repeat those years.

Mr. Lincoln is responsible for every blunder

committed in every department of the govern ment since the commencement of the wat He assumed the absolute control of our ar mies, with a flourish of deflance to the enemy and a Chinese announcement that our armies should move on a certain day. Under his direct guidance we experienced a series of reverses without parallel. Our grandly organized Peninsular campaign was made to end disastrously by his interference, and Stonewell Jackson's triumphs in the Shenandoah valley were due, not to Jackson's genius, but to Lincoln's intellectual opacity. He organized the Pope campaign, which was merely a daily sucpession of frightful reverses to our arms. He conducted from Washington Burnside's dreadful Fredericksburg slaughter, and he is equally responsible for the butchery at Chancellorsville. Our great victories at Geitysburg and Antietam and Grant's victories in the West were won in spite of his policy. By keeping such a man as Welles at the head of the Navy Department he has become responsible for the blunders that have well nigh made our heroic navy contemptible, and has a fellowship in the incapacity that has driven our commerce from the seas. Every intelligent person in the country can see that if Mr. Lincoln had been a man of any ability be could have ended the war by the complete destruction of the rebel armies eighteen months ago. But, in his incapacity, he has not only failed to put the rebeltion down, but he has fostered it and ministered to its growth, and to the development of

its whole possible power. That Mr. Lincoln would not, and could not, end the war became clear to the country several months since, and then the pressure of public opinion compelled him to put our armies and the whole conduct of the war in the hands of General Grant. Under that great soldier the nation felt some security that its military operations would be carried on properly. Yet Mr. Lincoln has managed to interfere very dangerously with the present campaign, and has even seriously compromised its success. Who knows how long he will respect that public opinion which compelled him to put General Grant where he is? If Lincoln be re-elected the country has no safety that Grant will still command our armies-no security against his removal at any moment, and no hope for such definite success against the rebellion as

will end the war. There is a wonderfully distinct issue before the people in this nomination of Mr. Lincoln. That issue has no reference to the ponsense of this or that political platform. It is the clear question whether or not the people of the United States will elect for another term of four years a man who has proved over and over that he does not possess the ability to administer the government; a man who is either ignorant of the constitution or ready to trample it underhis feet at any moment; a man under whom this bloody and expensive war can never be brought to an honorable close.

POOR GREELEY UTTERLY EXTINGUISHED .- The Tribune yesterday was out in a most pretentious and elaborate article in favor of the re-election of Lincoln. Poor Greeley and his candidate, Chase, have been entirely extinguished under the shodly influences that controlled the Baltimore Convention.

PECKSNIFF PUFFING CHADBAND .- Peckeniff, of the Journal of Commerce, puffs Chadband, of the World, in most tremendous style. Pecksniff says:-"The World is the recognized and the able leader of the democratic party press." Well, if the World is the leader of the democratic party press it is a very queer leader. It s principally owned by Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court. It is partly owned and managed by Alphabet Barlow, of nowhere in particular. It is conducted by a parcel of penny-a-liners who try to get up sensations about small matters and shape into new forms facts previously presented by other journals. It is the organ of shoddy literature, and of nothing else. Its conductors have often deviated into miserable and contemptible impertinences in regard to respectable persons,

even ladies being mentioned in a most impudent manner. If this matter be not attended to Alphabet Barlow and Judge Barnard will be held personally responsible.

### THE PRESIDENCY.

Visit of the Republican Convention Committee to the President.

Address of Governor Dennison and Mr. Lincoln's Response.

The Momination for the Presidency

Accepted.

The Loval Leaguers at the White House.

Another Address and Reply of the President.

HE WILL HAVE HIS LITTLE JOKE,

BATIFICATION MERTING IN BROOKLYN,

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1864. Washington was taken possession of to day by the delegates to the Baltimore Convention. They swarmed about the hotele, and formed processions to the White House, where, from eleven o'clock until late to night, gaged in receiving their congratulations. It seemed that every man who was in the Convention was anxious to convey the idea that he was particularly instrumental in procuring the nomination at Baltimore, and especially glad that Lincoln was nominated.

The rush at the White House was so great that there was no time for specdotizing, and hardly enough for the usual formula of speech making. Delegation after delegation was presented—sometimes singly, sometimes on masse. Everybody had something pleasant to say, and Mr. Lincoln endeavored to say something pleasant to everybody, so that everybody should go home outirely satisfied that such an impression had been made on the President that is to be that at least a first class mission, if not the vacant seat in the Cabinet, under the sixth resolution of the platform, had been secured.

In the meantime the grave proceeding of a formal an nunciation by the Committee of the Convention that Abraham Lincoln had been nominated for the Presidency was made. Discarding the usual redtapeism of written communications, the annoancement was made verbally by Governor Dennison, of Ohio, chairmam of the com-

mittee, as follows —

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR DENNISON.

MR PRESIDENT—The National Union Convention, which closed its sittings at Baltimore yesterday, appointed a committee, consisting of one from each State with myself as chairman, to inform you of your unanimous nonlination by that Convention for election to the office of President of the United States. That committee, I have the honor of now informing you, is present. On its behalf I have also the honor of presenting you with a copy of the resolutions, or platform, adopted by that Convention as expressive of its sense, and of the sense of the loyal people of the country which it represents, of the principles and policy that should characterize the administration of the government in the present condiloyal people of the country which it represents, of the principles and policy that should characterize the administration of the government in the present condition of the country. I need not say to you, sir, that convention, in thus unanimously nominating you for reclection, but gaye utherance to the almost universal voice of the toyal people of the country. To doubt of your triumphant election would be little short of abandoning the hope of a final suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the government of the insurgent States. Neither the Convention nor those represented by that body entertained any doubt as to the final result under your administration, sustained by that loyal people and by our roble army and gailant navy. Neither did the Convention, nor do this committee, doubt the speedy suppression of this most wicked and unproveked rebellion. [A copy of the resolutions was here handed to the President.] I would add, Mr. President, that it would be members, Mr. Cuttis, of New York, by letter, more at length the circumstances under which you have been placed in nomination for the Presidency.

RESPONSE OF MR. Lincolin.

Mr. Lincoln did not appear to be much taken by surprise. He was posted on the platform adapted, and the constitutional amendment probibiting slavery, as

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE—I will neither conceal my gratification, nor restrain the expression of my gratified, that the Union people, through their Convention, in the continued effort to save and charges the ention, have deemed me not unworthy to readvance the nation, have deemed me not unworthy to re-main in my present position. I know no reason to doubt that I suall accept the nomination tendered, and yet, per-haps, I should not decare definitely before reading and considering what is called the platform. I will say now, bawever, that I approve the declaration in favor of so amending the constitution as to prohibit slavery through-out the nation. When the people in revolt, with the hundred days explicit natice that they could within those days resume their allerings, without the new hundred days explicit notice that they could within those days resume their allegiance without the over throw of their institutions, and that they could not resume it afterwards, elected to stand out, such an amendment of the constitution as is now proposed became a fitting and necessary con-clusion to the final success of the Union cause. Such alone can meet and cover all cavis, I now per-ceive its importance and embrace it. In the joint names of Liberty and Union let us labor to give it legal form and practical effect.

At the conclusion of the President's speech ail of the committee shook him cordially by the hand and offered their personal congratulations.

Visit of the Loyal Leaguers to the President.

Washington, June 9, 1884.
The members of the National Union Lesgue adjourned yesterday from Ealtimore to this city, and called upon the President this afternoon, by whom they were cor-dially received in the Fast Room of the White House, The chairman of the deputation speke to the President as

ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT, Ms. Persistent—I have the honor of introducing to you the representatives of the Union Leagues of the loyal States, to congratulate you upon your renomination, and to assure you that we will not fail at the polis to give you the support that your services in the past so highly deserve. We feel honored in doing this; for we you be support that your services in the past so highly deserve. We feel honored in doing this; for we are assured that we are aiding in re-electing to the proud position of President of the United States one so highly worthy of it—one among not the least of whose claims is, that he was the emancipator of four millions of

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President replied as follows:-The President replied as follows:—

Generalment.—I can only say, to response to the remarks of your chairman, I suppose that I am very grateful for the renewed confidence which has been accorded to me both by the Convention and by the National League. I am not insensible at all to the personal compliment there is in this; yet I do not allow myself to believe that any but a small pertion of it is to be appropriated as a personal compliment. The Convention and the nation, I am assured, are alike animated by a higher view of the interests of; the country for the present and the great future; and that part I am entitled to appropriate as a compliment is only that part which I may lay hold of as being the opinion of the Convention and of the League: that I am not unworthy to be entrusted with the place I have occupied for the last three years. I have not permitted myself, gentlemen, to conclude that I am the best man in the country; but I am reminded in this connection of a story of an old Dutch farmer, who remarked to a companion once that "It was not best to swap horses when crossing streams."

The prolonged laughter which followed this character-

The prolonged laughter which followed this character. stic remark should have been heard. It was tumultu

RESOLUTIONS OF THE LOYAL LEAGUE. The following resolutions were passed on Thursday night by the Grand Council of the Union League, in session at Baltimore, a copy of which was to-day to the President by the committee appointed for the

Resolved, That the Namunal Council of the Union League of America hereby heartily approves and endorses the nominations made by the Union National Convention at Baltimore on the 8th of June, 1864, of Abraham Lincoln for President and Andrew Johnson for Vice President of the United States, and as we are bound by our obligations to do all in our power to elect true and reliable Union men to all offices, and as the nominess of said Convention are the only candidates that can hope to be elected, as loyal men we regard it as the imperative duty of the members of the Union League to do all that lies in their power to secure-their election.

Resolved, That this Council also carnestly approves and endorses the platform of principles adopted by the said Convention.

Resolved, That we will, as individuals and members of esolved, That the National Council of the Un

Convention.

Resolved, That we will, as individuals and members of the Union League, do all in our power to elect said candidates. More Vists to the President and More

Speeches. WASHINGTON, June 9, 1864. The Ohio delegation this evening, accom-panied by Professor Montor's trans band, waited upon the President and tendered him a

seronade. A large number of persons had assombled at the White Hears prior to the arrival of the band, in the expectation that a seronace would take place. After the band had performed "Hall to the Chief" and the "Soldiers' Chorus" from the opers of Faust, and the throng had become targety increased, the Provident made his appearance upon the steps of the portice. His appearance elicited three rousing cheers, after which he

CHEST AREA STORY

STREAM OF THE PRESCENT.

GENTLEMEN—I am very much obliged to you for this compliment. I have just been saying, and will repeat it, that the hardest of all speeches I have to answer is a servande I never know what to say on such occasions. I suppose that you have done me this kindness in connection with the action of the Battimore Convention, which has recently taken place, and with which, of course, I am very well satisfied. (Laughter and applause.) What we want still more than Baltimore Conventions or Presidential elections is success under General Grant (Cries of "good," and applause.) I propose that yea constantly bear in mind that the support you owe to the brave officers and soldiers in the field is of the very first importance; and we should therefore bend all our energies to that point. Now, without detaining you any longer, I propose that you help me to close up what I am now saying with three rousing cheers for General Grant and the officers and soldiers under his command.

Three hearty sheers were then given as proposed, the

Three hearty cheers were then given as proposed, the rancestness as the most enthusiastic individual present.

Three rousing cheers were then given for the nomine from the opera of the "Bohemian Girl," "Happy Mo

The assemblage then proceeded to the residence of Secretary Chase, where several national airs were perormed. The Secretary being absent from the city the serenaders called upon James C. Whitmore, the State agent of Ohio, and performed several choice pieces.

### Lincoln Ratification Meeting in Brook

The Presidential campaign may be said to have been naugurated last evening by the Central Union club, of Brooklyn, who called a "grand mass meeting" to ratify the nominations of Lincoln and Johnson, just made by the Baltimore Convention. The headquarters of the club pying reserved seats. A band was in attendance, and performed several national airs, while a give club same a patriotic piece before the speaking. The outside of the half was illuminated, and at intervals rockets and other

ball was illuminated, and at intervals rockets and other pyrotechnics.

STRIPHEN M. GRISWOLD, President of the Union Club, called the meeting to order, and in doing so announced that the Baltimore Convention had just nominated Abrahm Lincoln for President, and Governor Johason for Vica President of the United States, an announcement which was received with deafening cheers. The people of this country (said he) have for a long time past had their minds made up that it would be unaste to change rulers at the present time. We believe it would bring confusion and be dangerous to our glorious Union, especially when conventions meet and nominate men who declare that they will run, if for no other reason than to defeat Mr. Lincola; making it purely a matter of revenge. I tall you the people will not submit to any such policy, and the Convention which has just adjourned at Baltimore, and saw that outburst of applause which greeted the nomination of those men, I said this is only an echo of the feeling throughout this great nation, and when the people are called upon to cast their votes it will only be to approve that nomination, and roll up a great victory for Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. (Loud applause)

Judge S. N. Parris, of Pennsylvania, was introduced, and plause )

Judge S. N. Parms, of Pennsylvania, was introduced, and,

plause)
Judge S. N. Parus, of Pennsylvania, was introduced, and, after a few introductory observations, said he had sometimes been a partisan, but now he spoke to them as a patriot and an American citizen. He was glad to be present with them when they met to ratify the nomination of two of the best men, in his judgment, in the United States for the highest offices in the gift of the nation, and to renew with them his devotion to the country, the government and its principles. A new volume of American history was opoused when Fort Sumter was bombarded. The speaker went on at length to speak of the glorious traditions of the flag of the Union, the mementons issues at stake and the atrocities of the Southern rebels, whose conduct was only equalled by that of the men who parted Christ's raiment. That citizen whose sympathies and energies were not with his government and country was a traitor. The sentiment of the people now was that freedom, not oppression, must and shall and will be perpetuated. (Load cheers.) Judge Pettis dwelt at length upon the doctrine of secession, and referred to the inflammatory articles of the Charleston Mercury in 1852, soon after Andrew Jackson proclaimed that "the Union must and shall be preserved." He boileved that were it not for the eloquent appeals of heary Clay President Jackson would have hong Calmoun. If he had done so there would have been no treason since and no rebellion to-day. The speaker alluded to the existence of the democratic party arevious to the election of Linc in and Hamila, and remarked that the opposition to the Baltimore nominees was peculiar and insincere. The opposition, looked like sympathy with of Luc-in and Hamiin, and remarked that the opposition to the Biltimore nominees was peculiar and inslucere. The opposition to Mr. Lincoln's policy in using the negro, on the part of the opposition, looked like sympathy with the Scuthern tractors. In conclusion, the speaker said that the enthusiasm which he saw manifested by the sudience around him, that they meant to do their full share in the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, food cheers, that they were in (avor of a continuation of his policy. In its consummation there would be no fanaticism, no love for Irosson nor affection for traiters, but harmony, peace and irrosperity at home, and an increased respect abroad. He closed with a high-faintin picture of the future of America.

Mr. Scooner read a series of resolutions endorsing the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson, "the most signal beaches of loyalty," and favoring the smendment of the constitution, terminating foreer the existence of slavery in the United States. These resolutions were enthusing

Gen. S. F. CARTY, of the change, on being introduced, was received with loud applianse. He said that the popular sentiment throughout the North was that Abraham Luccola must proscute the war to the bitter etcl. He then drew a humorous portrait of the candidates. Mr. Lincoln was born in a hut, raised aimost without either father or mether upon corn bread and possum fare. Johnson was a poer orphan boy, hired out to a tailor at ten years of age, married a girl at minacem, who, in the occurings, taught him to road and write. Mr. Lincoln was a wonderful man. He admitted that it be Prosident would eat a raw wolf be might be more efficient, but no mad gone as far and as rast as the people would let him. If he had done a footish thing it was owing to the stupidity of the people. The platform made at Saltimore was broad and strong enough to hold every loyal man. There was not a knot holo or a rotten plank in the whole of it. It was sound because it was based upon the eternal principles of truib, justice and liberty. General Carey made one of his characteristic atump speeches, interspecies of a control of the plant of the hell an out-

dience in a roar.

OUTSIDE MEETING.

In consequence of the crowded state of the hall, an outside meeting was organized by Dr. Bennett, who after making a few remarks, speeches were made by W. Burleigh and Judge Cole, but the troceedings were brought to a sudden termination by beys who commenced to fight. The poince succeeded in arresting them, but so much confusion prevailed that the andience dispersed.

# MORGAN'S RAID INTO KENTUCKY.

The rebels are no " Falmouth, on the Kentucky Cen tral Railroad, and at Williamstewn on the pike, thirty

A large rebel force is reported twelve miles east of Lexington, and another is approaching from Richmond. The rebeis are also reported between Crab Orchard and Stamford.

They burned the large warehouse and water station a Cynthiana yesterday.

The rebeis now have possession of Paris, Georgetown.

Louisville, Ky., June 9, 1864.

About seven hundred rebel cavalry, supposed to be a part of John Morgan's force, entered Paris, Kentucky, last evening, without resistance. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NEW ARCHO EXPEDITION .-

glad to inform the readers of the Hanano that our citizens are responding cheerfully and abundantly to the notice issued a few days since by Messra. Brevoort, Beekman, Grinnell, the Blunts and Mr. Stevens, of the Chamber of Commerce, in behalf of C. F. Hall, the Arctic explorer, who soon takes his departure for the far north, accompanied by his Esquimaux friends. To-morrow we will give a list of some of the contributions of articles 'a kind, and at the departure of the expedition se will give a complete list of the whole. However, as an example of the readiness with which our people responded to that call, we will give place to the following fact:-Mr. Augustus H. Ward, of Washington place, who was one of the main supporters of Mr. Hall on his voyage of 1860, 1861 and 1862, a few days since gave to M Hall an order on Tiffany & Co. for one of their first class pocket chronometers. When we take into consideration that first class timepieces of the kind referred to are werth from \$700 to \$1,000 we begin to feel that the poor, buffeted Arctic explorers shall yet meet with some kit

The citizens of New London, Coun., are about moving in the matter of furnishing Mr. Hall with a most substantial and well fitted expedition boat, which is being constructed by G. W. Rogers, of First place, who made the boats for the first and second Grinnell expeditions and for Mr. Hall's previous expedition.

BANKERS' BROKERS' AND MERCHANTS' CLUB.-Gallagher's Evening Exchange has been transferred to the bourse ed with this club, and sales will be commenced there on Monday evening next.

A CONCERT.-On Wednesday, the 18th, a grand concert will be given at Niblo's Saloon for the widow of Lieut. Frank Boudinot, on which occasion the following popular artists have volunteered their services:-- Mrne. de Lui

Signorita Morenai, Signor Morelli and Mr. Heller, G. F. Bristow will conduct this entertainment, which promises